

JPRS 72022

11 October 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 621

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

20000412 113

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No.	JPRS 72022	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
	4. Title and Subtitle			5. Report Date
TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA, No. 621			11 October 1978	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
Joint Publications Research Service			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
1000 North Glebe Road			11. Contract/Grant No.	
Arlington, Virginia 22201			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address			14.	
As above				
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstracts				
The report contains articles on political, economic, sociological, military, and government events and developments in North Korea.				
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors				
NORTH KOREA Propaganda Political Science Sociology Economics Military Culture (Social Sciences) Ethnology Geography				
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
17c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5C, 5K, 8F, 15				
18. Availability Statement			19. Security Class (This Report)	21. No. of Pages
Unlimited Availability			UNCLASSIFIED	43
Sold by NTIS			20. Security Class (This Page)	22. Price
Springfield, Virginia 22151			UNCLASSIFIED	A03

JPRS 72022

11 October 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 621

CONTENTS	PAGE
ECONOMY	
DPRK Electric Power Industry Described (KOREA TODAY, Aug 78)	1
'KCNA' Reviews Increase in DPRK Industry (KCNA, 28 Sep 78)	4
Agricultural Specialists Increase in Koksan County (KOREA TODAY, Aug 78)	6
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	
'KCNA' Summary of Kim Hwan Report on Education (KCNA, 2 Oct 78)	7
National Meeting of Educational Workers Ends (KCNA, 2 Oct 78)	15
KOREANS IN JAPAN	
Daily Hails Anniversary of DPRK News Service in Japan (KCNA, 3 Oct 78)	21
Korean Education, Art Troupe From Japan Depart (KCNA, 3 Oct 78)	22

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

'KCNA' Cites U.S. Figure's Call for Review of Ties to ROK (KCNA, 30 Sep 78)	23
DPRK Daily Flays Ties Among ROK, U.S. and Japan (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 22 Sep 78)	25
DPRK Radio Scores U.S. 'Buildup' in South (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 29 Sep 78)	30
'KCNA' on South Korea's Foreign Debts (KCNA, 30 Sep 78)	32
VRPR Radio Scores South Korea's 'Insane' War Exercises (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 1 Oct 78)	33

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK Daily on Anniversary of Botswana (KCNA, 30 Sep 78)	34
DPRK Paper Greet's Nigerian Anniversary (KCNA, 2 Oct 78)	35
DPRK Paper Greet's Guinean Anniversary (KCNA, 2 Oct 78)	36
DPRK Paper Greet's Cypriot Anniversary (KCNA, 2 Oct 78)	37

ECONOMY

DPRK ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY DESCRIBED

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Aug 78 pp 35-38

[Article: "Our Electric Power Industry"]

[Text]

Our electric power industry relied exclusively on water power in the pre-liberation days. And that, it was very backward technically and had marked colonial lopsidedness and deformity.

But today it has developed into a strong Juche power industry firmly relying on our rich water and coal resources and on our own strength and technique, under the brilliant guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In each period and stage of our revolutionary development, the respected and beloved leader put forward concrete policies and pointed out ways to develop the power industry and led energetically our people to carry them into effect.

Saying that it provides the main motive power of the national economy, he has guided our people to give definite priority to it over all other branches.

Shortly after his triumphal return to the homeland following the country's liberation, he called on workers in the power industry.

He gave them a highly important teaching on the orientation of restoring and developing the power industry destroyed by the fleeing

Japanese imperialists, saying that electricity worked industry and was essential to build a rich and strong country.

After that, even in so complex circumstances following liberation he gave on-the-spot guidance in the rehabilitation of Supung and many other power stations.

As a result, many water power plants and power transmission and supply facilities were rapidly restored and electricity was sent to many farm villages and even to south Korea. And the Yangdok-Chonsong and Kaego-Koin railway sections were electrified by our own efforts.

In 1948, our power output reached the pre-liberation level.

Our power industry made rapid progress during the periods of the Three-Year Plan for postwar rehabilitation and construction and the Five-Year Plan for the building of the foundations of socialism.

War-torn Supung, Changjin-gang, Pujong-gang, Hochon-gang and many other power plants were completely rehabilitated, equipped and modernized with new techniques.

In the Five-Year Plan period we built the Tokro-gang Power Plant and other big hydraulic power stations and medium and small stations in different places. During this period our country ranked among the advanced industrial countries in the per-capita power output and 92 per cent of farm villages had electricity.

In the plan period our power industry completely got rid of colonial lopsidedness and technical lag and laid solid material and technical foundations for its rapid development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"In developing the power industry, we will hold fast to the policy of combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations correctly with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneous construction of large, medium and small-scale power stations."**

At the historic Fourth Congress of our Party, the respected and beloved leader, setting forth a grand programme, the Seven-Year Plan, put forward the policy of properly combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneous construction of large, medium and small power stations to further strengthen our power bases.

This policy was thoroughly implemented. As a result, our power bases were expanded and strengthened considerably during the Seven-Year Plan.

The great leader proposed the construction of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant in March of 1961, the year when we embarked on the Seven-Year Plan, and that of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant in September of the same year, and picked out their sites, and pointed out the clear-cut orientation to build large-scale power bases.

During the plan period, new giant hydroelectric power plants such as the Kanggye and Unbong Power Plants were built, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant was completed and

the construction of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant was forcefully promoted and it started partial operation.

Besides, many medium and small power plants and factory thermal power stations were built.

In 1970, we produced 16,500 million kwh of electricity—2.2 times over 1960, with hydraulic power 1.4 times and thermal power 37 times.

In the same period, power stations were reequipped with modern techniques and their automation level rose markedly and electrical machine plants were built.

We mass-produce 50,000-kva generators, 200,000-kva transformers, and water and steam turbines and different kinds of electric motors, high-voltage breakers and meters and gauges, and meet the domestic demands and export them.

The rapid development of the power industry brought about the successful electrification of heavy and light industries, railway transport, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy.

The electrification of the countryside is one of major achievements made in the country's electrification.

During the plan period, all farming villages had electricity and all farmhouses and even solitary islands far off the mainland had electric lights. Electricity came to be used widely as a source of power in pumping, thrashing, fodder crushing and other farm operations.

At the end of the Seven-Year Plan the annual consumption of electricity in our countryside amounted to 1,000 million kwh, most of which was used in production.

The electrification of major trunk lines including the Pyongyang-Chongjin and Pyongyang-Sinuiju sections was completed.

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Party the great leader reviewed the brilliant results of the socialist industrialization in our country and set out the Six-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction.

The task of the power industry under the Six-Year Plan was to further expand and consolidate power bases and increase rapidly the power output to meet the ever-increasing demands for electricity.

The respected and beloved leader saw to it that efforts were concentrated on the construction of large water power plants and many new thermal power plants were built.

During the plan period, the Unggi and Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plants started their operation and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant was enlarged into a giant one.

Besides, the building of hydroelectric power plants was vigorously promoted.

Nos. 1 and 2 Sodusu Power Plants started their operation and the construction of the Taedong-gang, Wiwon and Huichon Power Plants was stepped up.

Consequently, we attained successfully the power production goal of 28,000 million kwh of electricity in 1975.

A sharp increase in power generation enabled us to put into commission more than 1,000 modern plants and workshops newly built during the Six-Year Plan period.

The power transmission and supply lines including the 220 kv high-voltage transmission line were connected with new power

plants and industrial districts and their technical equipment improved.

During the plan period, the Chongjin-Musan, Chongjin-Rajin and Pyongyang-Madong sections, which have a great amount of materials to be hauled and places with steep gradient, switched over to electric traction. And we made great headway in introducing automation and remote control at power plants by our own efforts, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Indeed, the look of our power industry has undergone a radical change and it has strengthened considerably.

Today thermal power accounts for more than a half of our total power generation. Our dependable water and thermal power plants fully satisfy the demands of the national economy for electricity, unaffected by any unfavourable natural conditions.

The historic task of socialist industrialization was fulfilled in a short period of 14 years in our country. This owes to the great leader's original policy on giving definite priority to the power industry over all other branches of the national economy.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our working class will attain the huge power production goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan envisaging the annual generation of 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity far ahead of schedule, giving full scope to their inexhaustible strength and creative energy.

ECONOMY

'KCNA' REVIEWS INCREASE IN DPRK INDUSTRY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 28 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--The productive power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has reached a very high level under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The industrial output last year was 196 times that in 1946, the year following liberation.

What holds the most brilliant place in the proud achievements of the DPRK is that it has built a powerful independent national economy, the solid material guarantee for the prosperity and development of the nation.

Our industry grew at a high rate of 12.8 percent on an annual average in the period between 1961 and 1970 when the task of socialist industrialization was pushed ahead on an overall scale. It chalked up the high rate of 16.3 percent during the fulfillment of the six-year plan for consolidating and developing the successes of socialist industrialization and promoting the technical revolution to a new, higher stage.

The Korean working people surpassed by far the industrial production plan for the first half of this year, the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan which marks a new high stage of socialist construction.

Today the Korean heavy industry has a powerful engineering industry as its core and is equipped with all key branches.

When the country was liberated it had only a few metal cutting machines with which it was unable to properly manufacture even accessory parts or simple farm implements. But today it successfully produces various kinds of large machines and special precision machines and turns out sets of modern plants.

Now it meets 98 percent of its demand for machinery with home products.

The share of the engineering industry in industrial production grew from 5.1 percent to 33.7 percent in the period from 1946 to 1977.

Along with the engineering industry, such key heavy industrial domains as the power, extractive, metal, chemical and building-materials industries and light industry have rapidly developed, with the result that our country ranks among the developed countries in the per capita output of major industrial goods today.

CSO: 4220

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS INCREASE IN KOKSAN COUNTY

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Aug 78 p 75

[Text] Agronomists and Assistant Agronomists Account for 45 Per Cent of County Agricultural Working People

Recently, more than 3,360 agricultural working people in Koksan County, North Hwanghae Province passed state examinations for qualifications of assistant agronomist and assistant veterinarian.

As a result, the number of agronomists and assistant agronomists in the county reached 45 per cent of its agricultural working people.

All leading personnel of sub-workteam chief or above and 77 per cent of members of the Oripo Cooperative Farm are agronomists or assistant agronomists and 400 or more members of the Sahyon Cooperative Farm recently obtained qualifications for assistant agronomist.

This is due to their untiring efforts to know the Juche farming methods and acquire more than one technique in correspondence course and technical study course.

All other agricultural working people of the county are now studying hard to become agronomists or assistant agronomists in the near future.

CSO: 4220

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

'KCNA' SUMMARY OF KIM HWAN REPORT ON EDUCATION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 2 Oct 78 SK

["Report of Comrade Kim Hwan, Member of Political Committee, and Secretary, of C.C., Workers' Party of Korea, at National Meeting of Educational Workers (summary)"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report "On thoroughly implementing 'theses on socialist education' authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" at the National Meeting of Educational Workers which opened here on 29 September.

He said, to begin with, that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made public "Theses on Socialist Education," an immortal classic work, at the 14th plenary meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea last year, in which he gave perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of socialist education and provided a guiding compass to be tightly held by our party and people always in education work.

In the first part of the report he said that "Theses on Socialist Education" is a great programme of socialist and communist education.

He said:

"Theses on Socialist Education" is an immortal great monumental work authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with his penetration into the urgent demand of the revolutionary development of our era and on the basis of an overall analysis and review of the historic experiences and lessons of the building of socialist education.

What is most important in capturing the two fortresses of communist construction is to capture the ideological fortress and, to this end, educational work must be properly managed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "In order to take the ideological fortress of communism, educational work should be managed properly. Only then is it possible to do away with the ideological and cultural backwardness left over from the old society, to educate and foster everyone to be a man of a communist type, and to promote the revolution and construction vigorously."

The practical experiences of our revolution and the international communist movement tell us that if a party and a state of the working class fail to constantly enhance the revolutionary consciousness of the people through a proper educational work after establishing the socialist system, they cannot continue with the revolution nor can consolidate and develop the socialist system nor can successfully build socialism and communism.

Therefore, a party and a state of the working class in power should, first of all, correctly solve the question of rearing men of communist type, the question of socialist education, by paying primary attention to educational work.

It stood out as an urgent demand of the revolutionary development of our era which brooked no further delay to comprehensively propound an idea and a theory giving a judicious answer to the question of education in the period of socialist and communist construction.

This difficult and momentous historical task raised by revolutionary practice was brilliantly fulfilled when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, who solves all problems with his originality always from the stand of *chuche*, wisely seeing through in good time the matured demand of the revolutionary development with rare intelligence and looking ahead to a distant future with a scientific foresight, created a model of the building of socialist education for the world and published "Theses on Socialist Education."

With the great leader publishing the educational theses, a stop was put to all brands of old educational theories regarding education as a mere teaching of knowledge and the bourgeois and opportunist educational theories went totally bankrupt and mankind became able to successfully carry out the difficult and complicated work of educating and remoulding people in a revolutionary way with a correct educational theory for bringing them up to be independent and creative social beings.

His "Theses on Socialist Education" is, indeed, an immortal great educational programme that opened a new epoch in the history of human thought of education and a true textbook which gave perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in education.

His "Theses on Socialist Education" is the great *chuche*-based educational programme of our times based on the profound principle of the *chuche* idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything.

The immortal chuche idea is the ideological, theoretical and methodological basis of "Theses on Socialist Education"; it is the most correct guiding compass which gives correct answers to all problems arising in educational work, defines the orientation of the development of socialist education and helps place the theory and method of socialist education on a solid scientific basis.

In the educational theses, the great leader embodied the chuche-based methodology of placing man in the centre in solving all problems, thereby becoming the first in history to define education as an important part of the work with people and lift its position to the highest level, and to indicate a clear way of solving in an original way all the problems arising in rearing people to be independent and creative beings to suit the fundamental interests of the revolution and the conditions of one's country.

In the comprehensive embodiment of the immortal chuche idea there lie the essential characteristics that distinguish all the theories contained in "Theses on Socialist Education" from the former educational theories and doctrines and its unparalleled greatness, creativeness, undying truth and invincible might.

"Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader is a communist educational programme which indicates a true way of rearing men as fully developed communistic revolutionaries who are prepared mentally, morally and physically by revolutionizing, working-classing and communizing them.

Proceeding from the theory of revolution, the theory of socialist and communist construction, the great leader expounded that the men of communist type brought up through socialist education are, in essence, revolutionized, working-classed and communized men and independent and creative men firmly equipped with the world outlook of chuche and possessed of deep knowledge of nature and society and strong physique. Thus he was the first in history to clearly indicate the ultimate goal and direction of socialist and communist education.

"Theses on Socialist Education" of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an educational encyclopedia giving comprehensive answers to all problems arising in the practice of socialist education.

In the theses, the great leader gave profound scientific answers to all the problems of principle concerning socialist education--from the basic theory of socialist pedagogy to the basic principles to be maintained in socialist educational work and its content and method, and from the socialist educational system and the duty and role of the educational institutions to the party guidance and guarantee by the state and social support to education work--and systematized them in an integral whole.

"Theses on Socialist Education" shining with imperishable truth is a proud review and comprehensive consummation of the indefatigable ideological and theoretical activities conducted by the great leader for a long period of half a century to solve the educational problem and all the successes, precious experiences and brilliant exploits recorded in our educational work under his wise guidance.

The respected and beloved leader considered educational work to be a fundamental question deciding the rise and fall of the country and the future of the revolution and always directed deep attention to this work from the first period when he took the road of revolution in his early years; he put forward the revolutionary line of education based on the immortal *chuche* idea and established the glorious revolutionary educational tradition of our party in the difficult days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and led us to brilliantly carry it forward.

In the whole period of leading the revolution and construction after liberation, he has definitely pushed educational work ahead of all other work, indicated the orientation and ways of education at each period and each stage of the revolutionary development and energetically led our party and people to the struggle for its realization. Thus, he has set up in this land a popular and revolutionary socialist educational system most superior in the world and met the age-old desire of our people for learning on the highest level.

Thanks to the wise guidance and deep solicitude of the great leader, today most superior and developed universal 11-year compulsory education and universal free education are in force in our country, under which all the members of the younger generation receive complete secondary general education without paying a penny till their working age.

Our country which did not have its own native cadres in the past has turned into a powerful and dignified country which successfully runs the state, economic and cultural organs, modern industrial establishments and cooperative farms by its own efforts with its large contingent of native cadres.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has not only established an advanced educational system in this land and brilliantly solved the problem of native cadres but also poured his heart and soul into developing our education into a revolutionary, *chuche*-based one well serving the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The fatherly leader personally visited schools everywhere in the country from universities to unknown small primary schools in out-of-the-way mountainous areas, not minding a cold wind or a rain or snow, gave detailed teachings on all problems, big and small, and looked after the life of the teachers with warm care down to details.

Indeed, every phrase of "Theses on Socialist Education" is associated with the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader in leading our education along a highway of victory for half a century by his great efforts and heart and soul; it is associated with his lofty communistic virtues in devoting himself to the happiness of the rising generation and working people.

The publication of "Theses on Socialist Education" by him provided a flawless revolutionary educational theory of the working class representing not only our times but the whole historic period of the morrow of communism and brought about a revolutionary change in the development of the human thought of education and educational practice.

The undying exploits performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song through the publication of the educational theses in the development of the educational idea of the working class and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause will shine long in history and mankind will highly praise the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for ever as the teacher who ushered in a new era of the chuche-based educational idea.

In the second party the reporter referred to the invincible vitality of "Theses on Socialist Education."

He said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded "Theses on Socialist Education" and wisely guided our people and educational workers in the past one year in the worthwhile struggle for its implementation.

Under his wise leadership our people have energetically striven over the past one year to carry out the theses. Our practical struggle showed that the imperishable educational theses is a powerful weapon for rapidly developing socialist education and clearly demonstrated its validity and invincible vitality.

The great vitality of the educational theses is to be seen firstly in a big change in the viewpoint of functionaries and working people on education and their attitude to it.

Since the educational theses was made public, the educational work has been conducted under all-people concern as never before and the whole country has been ebullient with a high revolutionary enthusiasm to implement it.

The great vitality of the educational theses manifests itself secondly in the improvement of the content and method of education and the progress of pupils and students in their studies.

Over the past one year the schools have made vigorous endeavours to improve the content of education in conformity with the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy, upholding the great leader's "Theses on Socialist Education."

With the politico-ideological education gaining in depth, the loyalty of our school children and youth to the great leader has grown stronger than ever before.

Today they are studying, thinking and acting with a singlehearted desire to be loyal to the fatherly leader and give joy and satisfaction to him.

The schools have carried on energetic work in the past one year to improve the content of scientific and technical education, as taught by the great leader in his educational theses.

They have directed great attention to firmly establishing chuche and meeting the demand of party policy in the content of scientific and technical education.

Vigorous endeavours have been made to raise the scientific and theoretical level of education in accordance with the demand of the educational theses.

At the schools of common education the content of education in basic subjects on natural sciences is being improved in keeping with the development of modern science and technology so as to give perfect secondary education on a high level at the stage of the 11-year compulsory education. In mathematical education at the primary schools, test in this education has already been completed and success is being registered by introducing it throughout the country.

At the higher educational institutions education in applied mathematics is being strengthened on the basis of the new successes of modern mathematics. The method of using electronic computer in the solution of mathematical problems is applied in the education in subjects on engineering and improved in conformity with the specific conditions of our country.

Tireless efforts have been made at the schools over the past one year to improve the methods of education in accordance with the great leader's educational theses.

The higher educational institutions and schools of common education made by themselves various wall pictures, demonstration apparatuses, specimens and moving visual aid materials, magic lanterns and films to improve and strengthen teaching with the help of visual aid materials, object lesson which is of weighty importance in applying the heuristic method of teaching. As a result, teaching is conducted with the help of visual aid materials. The number of pieces of visual aid materials made by schools after the publication of the educational theses is 71 percent greater than the total number of them made before its publication.

Upholding the educational theses, the higher educational institutions made modern experiment apparatuses and facilities, several fold greater in number compared with the previous year, and newly built up practice shops and designing rooms to further strengthen education with the help of experiment and practice.

Many senior middle schools have laid a solid foundation to carry out two-men experiment in subjects on natural sciences, such as physics, chemistry and biology.

Experience in the work over the past one year proves that the habit of study can be established among students and their schools' records advanced when the content and methods of education are constantly improved as indicated in the educational theses.

The great vitality of the educational theses is manifested, thirdly, in that the teachers' sense of responsibility and consciousness as the masters have been enhanced in the education of the rising generation.

In the course of the struggle over the last one year to implement the educational theses, the ranks of our teachers have been built into reliable ranks equipped more firmly with the monolithic ideology of the party.

Cherishing deep in their hearts the noble title and high honor of being professional revolutionaries bestowed upon them by the great leader, our teachers live with a high pride, thinking that there is nothing worthier than dedicating their whole life to the work of socialist education for bringing up people into independent and creative social beings and are devoting all their energies and wisdom to the work of carrying into practice the educational theses.

The great vitality of the educational theses is manifested, fourthly, in that the social support to the educational work has been further strengthened.

The great quantities of educational materials and equipment sent to schools from organs, industrial establishments and cooperative farms in the past one year since the publication of the educational theses include teaching tools and furnishings, trucks and tractors for practice, automation equipment, radio elements, chemical and optical experimental apparatuses, sports outfits and various kinds of specimens.

With the social support to the educational work strengthened, the material foundation of the schools has been consolidated and educational conditions further improved.

Through our own experiences we have become firmly convinced that, when we follow the road indicated by the educational theses of the great leader, we can brilliantly solve the problem of remoulding man, that is, rearing revolutionary personnel of communist type, the most difficult problem in the building of socialism and communism and steadily develop our socialist education to be a true revolutionary education.

The last one year in which "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader has been implemented was a significant year in which priceless experiences have been gained in socialist education and a fruitful year in which the correctness and tremendous vitality of the educational theses have been proven under his wise guidance.

Our party and people owe all these precious successes and experiences gained in socialist education over the last one year entirely to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who made public "Theses on Socialist Education" and widely led their struggle to carry it into practice.

In the third part the reporter referred in detail to the tasks for thoroughly implementing "Theses on Socialist Education."

He dwelt on the questions of further improving the content of education by strictly abiding by the basic principles of socialist pedagogy, thoroughly establishing a scientific and revolutionary educational method, enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of the teachers, further improving and strengthening educational administration and strengthening state guarantee and social support to educational work.

The party's guidance in education must be strengthened to successfully carry out all the tasks for the implementation of the educational theses and develop educational work to a higher plane, the reporter stressed.

The work for implementing "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a noble and worthy work for bringing the educational work of our country to a higher plane, hastening the victory of our revolution throughout the country and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader, said the reporter in conclusion.

CSO; 4220

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

NATIONAL MEETING OF EDUCATIONAL WORKERS ENDS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 2 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--The National Meeting of Educational Workers which opened in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on 29 September, honoured by the presence of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song successfully concluded its work on 1 October.

Kim Chong-min, head of the sixth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan, and educational workers and functionaries of party and power bodies spoke at the meeting on 1 October.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a profound analysis of the demand of our revolutionary development and the present conditions of our education and, on this basis, made a historic speech which serves as a programmatic guideline in bringing about a new, great change in the education of the rising generation and the fulfillment of the three revolutions by thoroughly carrying out the theses on socialist education.

From the first days of its founding after liberation, to say nothing of the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party had a high regard for scientists, educationists and other working intellectuals, he said. This, he noted, is because the intellectuals should unfailingly participate in the building of a new society by the working class party and this is the reason why the working intellectuals, like the workers and peasants, constitute a component part of the party as shown by our party emblem.

Though the intellectuals do not form a class, the intellectuals in colonies have a revolutionary spirit and, therefore, participate in the revolutionary struggle and play an important role in the building of a new society, he stated. He said that without them neither state construction nor socialist construction is possible.

He said that starting from scratch right after liberation when there was not a single university but were only one or two middle schools in each province, our country built higher educational institutions and trained

native cadres and has today turned into a country which has a senior middle school in every ri, one hundred and scores of colleges and universities and gives education to all people.

This, he noted, clearly proves how deeply our people care for education and what a great effort our country directs to the education of the rising generation.

Saying that this shining victory we have achieved in the education of the rising generation is an unprecedented one in the history of our nation, he remarked that this is the most honourable and brilliant, great achievement possible only in the era of our workers party.

It is not because we are rich that we direct such a great effort to the education of the rising generation, he said. He noted that it still requires time for our economy to catch up with that of developed countries and the situation of the country demands us to bear a heavy burden. Under such conditions, he said, it is not an easy undertaking to give free education to 8.6 million pupils and students accounting for more than half a population, supplying them with uniforms. But, what a good thing it will be if we conduct the education of the rising generation well, though it is rather difficult at present, and thus intellectualize the entire members of society and realise communism.

It is an undertaking for the future of the nation and a very honourable task for leading all people to communist society where everyone is well off equally to develop education and intellectualize the whole society, he said. This was why our party started building a university before anything else under the difficult conditions right after liberation, he added.

He said that we waged an arduous struggle, tightening the belts, for the development of education and, even in the hard time of the war, kept running institutions of higher learning and schools of all levels and called back university and college students from the front to educate them. After developing education with much toil, we now feel its great worth, pride and honour, he added.

He said that education has brought forth the great strength of the united Korean people who live and struggle with industry, in cheerful spirit, with vigor and a brilliant prospect.

Saying that had we not directed efforts to educational work, we would not have been able to rear the large army of intellectuals one million strong, or to achieve the unity and cohesion of our people firmly armed with the chuche idea, he stressed that now we are successfully operating our factories on the strength of the large army of one million intellectuals we have reared for ourselves and strengthening economic and technical cooperation with many countries.

If we had paid little attention to educational work, discouraged by the difficult economic situation in the past, we would not have solved the problem of intellectuals. But we registered big successes by paying preferential attention to it, he said, and added: This clearly proves how great and justified our party's policy toward intellectuals was.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--can be carried out successfully only when the educational theses is thoroughly implemented.

Saying that the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--are the general line of our party for accelerating socialist construction and reunifying the country, he taught that it is important to properly implement the educational theses in order to build socialism well, reunify the country and make a big contribution to the world revolution by successfully carrying out the tasks of the three revolutions.

Saying that the educational theses and the three revolutions are closely linked together, he taught that only when educational work is strengthened can the brain of people be filled with the chuche idea and the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy be successfully carried out through the technical revolution.

Saying that whether the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--are successfully carried out or not and whether the material and technical foundations of socialism will be further consolidated or not in the future, depend, in the final analysis, mainly on how the theses on socialist education is implemented, he stressed: Only when the educational theses is carried through can the vast tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan be fulfilled ahead of time and the remoulding of the ideological consciousness of people be carried out successfully. He said that the educational theses can well be implemented, our country having a solid foundation and wherewithal for the development of education.

Saying that the educational workers and entire people should actively strive to implement the educational theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward detailed tasks and ways for this.

He taught that, in order to thoroughly implement the educational theses, it is necessary, above all, to further raise the quality of education.

Noting that what is important in raising the quality of education is to improve that at the institutions of higher learning. He taught that, to this end, the quality of education should be improved at the senior middle schools so that this question may be solved in an orderly manner.

He taught that the qualities of the teachers should be enhanced in order to improve the quality of education. He said that its ways are, firstly, to strengthen the normal colleges and, secondly, to strengthen the work of reeducation of the incumbent teachers.

He taught that in order to improve the quality of education, it is necessary next to equip the schools with sufficient experimental apparatuses and solid practice bases.

He taught that what is also important in improving the quality of education is to arm the students with modern science and technology and that all the university and college students should study harder foreign languages.

Saying that chuche must be thoroughly established in applying advanced sciences and techniques, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the norm in this should be whether a given thing is necessary for the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of our national economy, or not.

Saying that it should be raised as an important problem how to apply modern technique to our chuche-based industry, he taught that qualities should be raised so as to further develop our economy with our raw materials and fuel. He said that, as we trained scientists and technicians armed with the chuche idea in the past, we could strengthen the chuche character of industry and safely develop economy constantly at a high rate, not embroiled in the fuel crisis, raw material crisis and economic crisis sweeping the world.

He said that the principle to be adhered to in introducing advanced science and technology and raising the qualities of teachers is chuche-orientation and only when everything is relied upon by one's own thing and made with one's own thing can independence and creativeness be given full play and taught that our educational workers should hold higher the banner of the chuche idea.

He taught that to raise the quality of education, it is necessary next to pursue the study-first policy.

Saying that what is most important in education is to follow the study-first policy, he taught that, holding aloft the party's slogan "Let the whole party, the entire people and the whole army study!" the teachers, students and working people should all study hard, that they should strictly adhere to the principle of study, study and study and, to this end, a strict educational discipline should be enforced so as to thoroughly implement the educational programme.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the provincial, city and county party committees, people's committees and administrative committees should guarantee good conditions for the lessons of the school children and students.

He said that if a teacher has a single laggard in his class, he should be ashamed of it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward tasks to provide good material conditions of education in order to thoroughly implement the theses on socialist education.

He said that the construction of schools should be undertaken on a large scale in urban and rural districts under plans and taught that experimental apparatuses should be produced and supplied to the schools in larger quantities.

He taught that many practice factories should be built at schools and a practice shop for students be built at each factory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that a revolution should be made in the paper production to publish a greater number of reference books for the students.

He taught that libraries and book rooms should be built up better at the county seats and schools so that the students can read more books.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song then indicated concrete ways for the intellectualization of [the] whole society.

He said that our party has set forth today the slogan of the intellectualization of whole society and this is a very good one.

He said that, to working-classize all the members of society, the intellectualization of [the] whole society should be realized and only then can all kinds of labour be made easier. He taught that to realize the intellectualization of [the] whole society means fulfilling the tasks of the final stage of the educational theses.

He said that for the realization of the intellectualization of [the] whole society it is important to properly operate the study-while-working factory colleges and taught that many factory colleges, farm colleges and fishing ground colleges should be founded and operated well.

He stressed that the party organizations, power bodies and administrative organs of all levels, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms should provide conditions for the study of the entire people and thus thoroughly carry out the intellectualization of [the] whole society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put stress on further strengthening the party's guidance in educational work.

And he taught that the work of the juvenile corps and the League of Socialist Working Youth at the schools should be strengthened.

He said that it is the superiority of our educational system to properly guide the extracurricular life of the school children and students so they may lead a collective life.

He hoped that the instructors of the juvenile corps and the League of Socialist Working Youth at the schools would rear the school children and students into the successors to the revolution who would devote their all to the struggle for the fatherland and people, the party and revolution and for the leader.

In conclusion the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song emphasized that all the educational workers should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea of our party and strive with all devotion for the thorough implementation of the educational theses.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, amid thunderous applause of the attendants.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with the attendants of the National Meeting of Educational Workers that day.

During the meeting methodological lectures were held for different schools to carry through "theses on socialist education."

CSO: 4220

KOREANS IN JAPAN

DAILY HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK NEWS SERVICE IN JAPAN

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0207 GMT 3 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--It is 30 years since the Korean News Service (KNS) was founded under the wise guidance and paternal care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON on 1 October carried editorial articles warmly hailing the 30th anniversary of its founding.

An article of NODONG SINMUN says:

On this anniversary, the men of the press and people in the homeland extend warm congratulations and fervent encouragement of kinship to the reporters and editors of the KNS and the entire Korean journalists and editors in Japan who, upholding the immortal great chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have made proud successes in the struggle for organizing the compatriots in Japan and mobilizing them to the fulfillment of the patriotic tasks of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) advanced by the great leader.

The founding of the KNS was an event of great significance in the building of the chuche-based overseas press of the republic and in the political and ideological life of the compatriots in Japan.

Over the past 30 years the KNS has rendered a great service to the homeland and people and to the development of the patriotic work of Chongnyon as the chuche-based overseas news medium of our republic and an active helper of Chongnyon.

CSO: 4220

KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREAN EDUCATION, ART TROUPE FROM JAPAN DEPART

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 3 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--The sixth delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by Kim Chong-min, principal of the Kobe Korean High School, and the Korean School Children's Art Troupe in Japan headed by Kim Chang-hyon, director of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), which had been on a visit to the socialist homeland left Pyongyang on 2 October.

They were seen off by Comrade Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned.

They left Wonsan by the ship "Mangyongbong" on the same day.

During their stay in the homeland the delegation and the art troupe attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and toured historic sites of revolution, revolutionary battle sites and various places in Pyongyang and local areas.

CSO: 4220

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

'KCNA' CITES U.S. FIGURE'S CALL FOR REVIEW OF TIES TO ROK

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 30 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--The 1 September issue of "HAE OE HANMINBO, a paper of Korean residents in the United States, reported that Fraser, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives International Organizations Subcommittee, and 41 members of the House of Representatives, on 29 August sent a letter to U.S. President Carter criticizing Pak Jung, his "Yusin system" and demanding a reexamination of the U.S. policy toward South Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

In the letter the U.S. congressmen said they informed the U.S. President of the U.S. people's indignation at Pak Chong-hui's reassumption of office as "president" by dint of the "Yusin system."

The letter said as the U.S. people do not like to support an undemocratic regime, basic democracy demanded by them should be reflected in the U.S. foreign policy.

The letter branded the present South Korean system as a military and economic dictatorial one and held that the United States should show in words and deeds that it would not regard an undemocratic regime in the same light with a democratic regime.

Meanwhile, MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of compatriots under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), 11 September reported that Yun Po-son, representative of the "National Union for Democracy" in South Korea, and Ham Sok-hon, representative of the "Council of Movement for Human Rights in South Korea," on 9 September issued a statement in support of the letter of U.S. congressmen and sent it to the U.S. President.

The statement said:

It is only too natural that members of the U.S. House of Representatives in their letter criticized the "electoral system" of South Korea under the "Yusin system."

The Pak regime refuting the letter of members of the U.S. House of Representatives by putting up "sovereignty" and "nationalism" has no moral foundation to talk about them.

With this as an occasion the Pak "regime" should apologize to the nation and the people and withdraw of its own accord for the establishment of a genuinely democratic system.

CSO: 4220

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

DPRK DAILY FLAYS TIES AMONG ROK, U.S. AND JAPAN

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2236 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 23 September commentary: "Flunkeyist Traitors Must Be Extirpated"]

[Text] Today the South Korean puppet clique advocates special relations with the United States and Japan. The clique also talks loudly about strengthening the ties with these nations. This boisterous commotion directly reflects the submissive relations maintained by the puppet clique with the United States and Japan.

Whenever it stresses relations with the United States and Japan the clique eagerly pretends that it can especially benefit from this. But, this behavior by no means justifies boasting.

After the 16 May military coup, Pak Chong-hui visited the U.S. master and said that the United States was the leader of South Korea. Sitting knee to knee with the old Japanese master, he babbled that relations between Japan and South Korea resembled the relations between father and son. While this brazen-faced gibbering by the nation-selling traitor enraged all Koreans, the remark pleased the U.S. and Japanese masters. At that time, Japanese ruling circles said that Pak Chung-hui was thoroughly pro-Japanese. The bosses of the United States said in a very excited tone that indeed there was no closer friend for the United States in the Pacific region than South Korea.

In short, the relations maintained by the puppet clique with the United States and Japan are those maintained between masters and stooges or between masters and servants. During the past 17 years the treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique, remaining in power with support from the U.S. and Japanese masters, has committed treacherous acts selling the country and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: As for the present ruling circles in the South Korean puppet regime, they are traitors just like all their predecessors who betrayed the fatherland and people in the past.

We cannot think of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's advocating the ideology of subjugation to the United States and Japan without linking it with the worsening situation it has faced. Today the puppet clique is faced with a serious crisis due to the sentiment of the anti-fascist struggle for democratization, which has been deepened and developed among the South Korean people of all walks of life due to an economic catastrophe caused by depression in business, inflation, loss of value of currency, and rapid increase of foreign debt, due to unemployment and economic instability and due to social instability caused by economic unrest.

The Pak Chong-hui clique has been more and more isolated in the international arena, thus becoming totally alienated in Asia. The Pak Chong-hui clique has been driven to helplessly say that the situation is very deceptive and that it faces challenges at home and abroad. The clique's pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese preaching is aimed at extricating itself from this crisis with support from the United States and Japan.

Some time ago, the defense minister of South Korea visited the U.S. master, begged for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and for more weapons. The clique has raved that the U.S. military capability is necessary for security in South Korea and for its protection. It is brazen-faced for the clique to try to portray the United States as a protector when its forces are stationed uninvited in South Korea, which is thousands of miles from the U.S. mainland and which is not a state of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists' policy for Korea, which can be traced back to the invasion on the Teadong River by the piratic ship "Sherman," has been consistent with aggression and plunder. By deploying their aggressive forces in South Korea and by violating national sovereignty, the U.S. imperialists have obstructed the reunification of our country, have disturbed peace in Korea and have forced the South Korean people to suffer immeasurable misfortune and sufferings.

When the puppet clique issued a protection decree [as heard], intolerable incidents occurred everyday in which U.S. military personnel raped and strangled to death Korean women in Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province and in Okku County, North Cholla Province and in which they set fire to residential houses to destroy criminal evidences. Is this protection?

The puppet clique has even begged for nuclear protection so as to make South Korea continuously remain under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. When more world nations warn against the threat of nuclear war and when unanimously demand the establishment of a zone free from nuclear weapons, the desire to continuously remain under the U.S. nuclear umbrella is an intolerable, treacherous act of revealing without hesitation a wicked, hidden desire for nuclear war in Korea.

The term "protection" is a shield wielded by the imperialists to justify their aggression against other nations. Availing themselves of the war waged by farmers in the year of Kabo (1894), the Japanese imperialists dispatched their armed forces to Korea under the slogan of protecting elderly people. The slogan they wielded in coercively signing the Ulsa Protection Treaty with the Yi Dynasty was a pretext that they would protect Korea from the enemy coming from the north. Servilely giving in to the piratic request of the Japanese imperialists, saying that it is favorable for Korea to be protected by Japan and issuing a declaration requesting such protection, nation-selling traitors Song Pyong-chun and Yi Yong-ku, members of the Ilchin Association--pro-Japanese organization at that time--begged for protection.

Today's behavior of the treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique does not differ from the acts committed by the traitors of the Ilchin Association in selling the country. The only difference, if any, is that the Pak Chong-hui clique is more brazen in that it has introduced foreign forces into the country. Puppet Pak Chong-hui, who has committed various treacherous acts since the time he participated in the continent war of the Japanese imperialists, longs for and flatters the old master when he encounters impasse and is isolated abroad more and more.

The puppet clique which, saying that South Korea and Japan are close neighbors and that South Korea cannot maintain its lifeline without Japan, has followed the Japanese reactionaries by openly revealing their nature of being stooges and recently visited the old Japanese masters and begged for long-term political and economic cooperation. Just as the nation-selling traitors of the Ilchin Association, who introduced Japanese capital into the country by saying that the modernization of Korea cannot be realized without Japan's cooperation, the Pak Chong-hui clique has raved that the short-cut toward the modernization of South Korea is to cooperate with Japan.

Again, loudly espousing the theory of the common fate of South Korea and Japan--a transformation of the theory on integration of Japan and Korea--the Japanese aggressors, who, occupying Korea as a colony for almost a half century, oppressed and exploited our people, entertain an absurd, wild desire to regain the past position as colonial rulers in South Korea, and extend an aggressive tentacle deep into South Korea.

Today some 700 Japanese enterprises have crept into South Korea, and, holding on and wielding power over all economic mechanisms, these enterprises have undermined the national economy. The industrial complexes established in the coastal areas, including the Masan and Iri export free zones, have been turned into settlements in which the Mitsi and Mitsubishi monopolist financial groups have enjoyed extraterritorial, preferential rights. The fishing grounds on the South, East and West seas, which have been marked as South Korea-Japan common limited water, have been turned into piratic arenas in which fleets of Japanese vessels have run amok, unrestrained, in catching fish and ransacking and plundering the South Korean fishermen's treasures.

Jackals can never be changed into sheep, nor can plunderers be changed into cooperators. Although the Pak Chong-hui clique raves that it will boost the economy by introducing the Japanese monopolist capital into the country, it will only result in the acceleration of economic catastrophe.

The treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique follows the example set by its master in its endeavor to remain in power. The 16 May military coup was staged in accordance with the scenario prepared by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. At the same time, this coup followed the example of the ruling method of the old Japanese master. It is not accidental that a Western newspaper said that South Korean rulers are reminiscent of the ruling method used in Japan during World War II. This applies to the Yusin system which the Pak Chong-hui clique has coercively enforced upon the South Korea people. The pro-Japanese stooges, the treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique, have borrowed the term Yusin from the Meiji Ishin which has been deeply intermingled with the Japanese imperialists' aggressive policy against our country.

The Japanese militarists who entered the road of overseas expansion following the Meiji Ishin, came up with the theory on attack on Korea to conquer Korea by force and to expand to the Asian Continent, using Korea as a springboard. How the theory on attack on Korea was henceforth put into practice was revealed by the signing of the Kanghwa-do Treaty through piratic means and by the history of aggression by the Japanese imperialists following the signing of the treaty.

Following the example of the Japanese imperialists' Meiji Ishin, which opened a road toward aggression against Korea by the Japanese imperialists, the Pak Chong-hui clique kicked up the Yusin commotion, and has cruelly oppressed the people at home and sold the country and people by colluding with foreign forces.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which visited the Japanese masters following the Yusin commotion, bowed to beg for favor, saying that there is no one but Japan for reliance.

The Yujonghoe--a special task force of the Pak Chong-hui clique's ruling democratic republican party--was formed following the example of the Seiyukai--a Japanese fascist party at the end of the Japanese imperialist era, every act committed by the puppet clique has followed the example of the old master. Is it really possible to perceive even the slightest resemblance to Koreans among the Pak Chong-hui clique? The wicked, evil military politics and the "higher" police politics [an allusion to Japanese secret police during Japanese occupation of Korea] pursued by the treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique to cover South Korea with a military network, police and intelligence agents are the means employed by notorious Japanese governor Terauchi in Korea in the past.

Engrossed in currying the favor of the foreign forces, and satisfying its desire for power, the Pak Chong-hui traitorous clique fears the reunification of the country more than fire, and is desperately exerting efforts to fix the division.

That it is begging for forcible occupation by the U.S. troops and increased military aid, that it inspires the north-south confrontation by kicking up anti-communist rackets, that it introduces Japanese aggressive forces and their monopolistic capitals, and that it aggravates the tension by conducting war rackets are all aimed at obstructing the reunification of our country and fixing its division.

The proposals for entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition--for which the puppets are conducting a begging diplomacy to acquire international recognition--are not the creation of the Pak Chong-hui clique, but that of its U.S. and Japanese masters.

To make the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitorous acts its business to satisfy its dirty desire for power, and furthermore, to attempt to permanently divide the country, which should be reunified into one, are the most traitorous of all traitorous acts. Leaving the wicked flunkeyist traitor Pak Chong-hui puppet clique as it is, the South Korean people can not escape the destiny of being colonized slaves, nor can the reunification of our fatherland be achieved.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: The question of the reunification of our country is one that concerns the demand for self-support of our people, who want to put an end to the tragic division of our country, to regain their own territory and people from the foreign imperialist aggressors, and to achieve the complete independence of country. To our people today, there is no more urgent national task than the reunification of the fatherland. The struggle for the reunification of the fatherland is one between patriots and traitors, and between national independent forces and imperialist aggressive forces. Whatever concrete ways there are to achieving a peaceful solution to the question of reunification of our country, it can only be achieved after the foreign forces obstructing it and traitorous forces in the country are removed. To achieve reunification of the fatherland the traitorous forces, above all, which constitute the obstruction on the road to reunification and guide the dragging in of foreign forces into the country, should be removed.

Our people will never tolerate the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitorous acts of the Pak Chong-hui traitorous clique, and will mete out the severe penalty for the crimes committed by the puppets without fail,

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

DPRK RADIO SCORES U.S. 'BUILDUP' IN SOUTH

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 29 Sep 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "Dangerous Maneuver Which Further Strains the Situation"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are continuously ushering modern weapons into South Korea. According to a report, the United States will drag scores of F-5E and F-4D fighters equipped with missiles into South Korea by the end of 1978. The U.S. Congress approved the sale of tens of millions of dollars worth of additional military aircraft parts and supply goods to support the South Korean puppet air force. The U.S. Defence Department announced that these measures were taken to strengthen the operational posture of the South Korean puppet air force. This is a dangerous act which aggravates tension in Korea.

Succumbing to public opinion at home and abroad which demands that the U.S. troops immediately withdraw from South Korea for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. imperialists verbally peddle the troop withdrawal, but in reality act far from it.

Saying that it will maintain strong naval and air forces in South Korea and Northeast Asia, the United States takes South Korea as its primary target area. Under the signboard of the "troop withdrawal," the U.S. imperialists aim to increase the strength of the U.S. air [as printed] in South Korea by 20 percent, and equip B-52 strategic bombers based in Guam with cruise missiles. Recently, the U.S. imperialists deployed the newly-developed, large E-3A early warning system of the U.S. Air Force in Osan.

The U.S. imperialists are not only building up their naval and air force strength in South Korea, but also dragging new equipment into South Korea to drastically reinforce the puppet army's equipment. They are continuously transferring to the puppets modern phantom fighters, warships, tanks and anti-tank missiles. The U.S. imperialists aim to transfer \$800 million worth of the equipment of the U.S. forces to the puppets free of charge. The recent measure taken by the U.S. imperialists to introduce scores of F-5E and F-4D fighters and to transfer tens of millions of dollars worth of military aircraft spare parts and supply goods to the puppets is a part of this maneuver for arms reinforcement.

With the U.S. imperialists accelerating reinforcement of their naval and air force strength and that of the puppet army's equipment, commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet Foley sneaked into South Korea on 28 September and, after a few days, the flagship of the 7th Fleet "Oklahoma City" will sneak into Inchon Port with staff members of this fleet aboard. It is reported that Foley will stay until 7 October and have repeated contacts with the brass of the U.S. and puppet forces. There is no doubt that the secret talks which Foley is to have with the South Korean puppets are related to the maneuvers for hastening preparations for war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for arms reinforcement in South Korea and the port call of "Oklahoma City" are not independent and unrelated phenomena. These are all plain indications of the maneuvers for hastening preparations for war in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' war preparation racket is becoming more open every day, and is aimed at fabricating "two Koreas" by obstructing the reunification of Korea and fixing the division, maintaining South Korea as their colony and military base, and intensifying the policy of aggression and war against the northern half. This is a maneuver to refresh and support the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is confronted with crisis, isolated domestically and internationally, and thus to threaten the South Korean people with force and crush the just spirit of the South Korean people in their fight for democratization of society and the reunification of the fatherland.

But the U.S. imperialists can achieve nothing through their policy of reckless military adventure. Their policy of aggression and war only makes more firm the determination and desire of the people for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is the urgent demand of the era that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea as soon as possible. The U.S. imperialists cannot thwart this trend of the times. The U.S. imperialists should discontinue the reckless war racket and immediately withdraw from South Korea taking along all lethal weapons in accordance with their own pledge and the UN resolution.

CSO: 4208

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

'KCNA' ON SOUTH KOREA'S FOREIGN DEBTS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 30 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique had run into debts to the tune of 4,688,000 million won by the end of last year, according to a report from Seoul.

This meant an increase of 997,000 million won above the end of 1976.

Such heavy debts incurred by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique every year result from the wholesale induction of foreign monopoly capital and random issue of "national bonds" without security in the war preparations they are making, while clinging to the "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the division of the country.

The debts from foreign loans and "certification of payment" for the foreign capital introduced by comprador capitalists add up to 2,665,600 million won and the debts from the issue of "national bonds" to 635,100 million won.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are hard at work to clear these huge debts by means of collecting more taxes from the South Korean people and marking up various public service fees.

CSO: 4220

SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

VRPR RADIO SCORES SOUTH KOREA'S 'INSANE' WAR EXERCISES

Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1007 GMT 1 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Belligerent elements of the Pak Chong-hui clique are staging war exercises in the west and eastern seas in a more insane fashion.

The clique is planning to continue the on-the-sea shooting exercises thru 28 October which have been staged on the waters north of Kojin Port on the east coast of the nation since 11 September.

The clique also staged on-the-sea shooting exercises on 29-30 September on the waters northwest of Anmyon Island in the Western Sea.

In addition, the clique will stage a 3-day shooting exercise from 2 October in the areas northeast of Yongil Bay in North Kyongsang Province.

The powder-reeking, provocative on-the-sea war commotions by the Pak Chong-hui clique are aimed at threatening our masses and escaping from crises by means of war.

The clique's war commotions are an open challenge against patriotic masses of all walks of life and world public opinion which desire the independent and peaceful reunification, and are a death cry signaling the clique's downfall.

CSO: 4208

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK DAILY ON ANNIVERSARY OF BOTSWANA

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 30 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carried a signed article dedicated to the 12th anniversary of the independence of Botswana.

The independence of Botswana, it says, was an important event which put an end to the history of ordeals of her people languishing under the oppression and domination by the colonialists and opened a road of building a new life.

Noting that the Botswanian people have made new achievements in the construction of the national economy and culture under the mottos "self-reliance" and "unity," the article says: The Korean people are rejoiced over and hail all the successes made by the Botswanian people in the building of a new life.

It continues:

The government of the Republic of Botswana pursues a nonaligned policy and fully supports the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle against racism and for freedom and liberation.

The peoples of Korea and Botswana have established friendly bonds through a common struggle for building a new, independent, life.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Botswana are favourably developing on the principle of the nonaligned movement.

The government and people of Botswana express support and solidarity for our people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We will as ever strive to develop the friendly relations with the Botswanian people.

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK PAPER GREET'S NIGERIAN ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 2 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON 1 October printed signed articles greeting the 18th anniversary of Nigerian independence.

The NODONG SINMUN article says that the independence of the country won through a protracted struggle for freedom and liberation opened a broad avenue for the Nigerian people to defend the sovereignty of the nation and build a new happy life.

Referring to the successes made by the Nigerian people up to this day since then in the struggle for consolidating national independence and achieving the development and prosperity of the country, the article says:

The government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria struggles against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two countries on the road of (?socialism) and independence are favourably developing with each passing day.

The government and people of Nigeria always express support and solidarity for our people's just cause of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of our nation.

Our people will as ever make positive efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Nigerian people.

In conclusion the article says: The Korean people wish the Nigerian people greater success in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the complete liberation of Africa.

CSO: 4220

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK PAPER GREETES GUINEAN ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1608 GMT 2 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)---Papers here today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guinea.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The independence of Guinea on 2 October 1958, opened a worthy road to the Guinean people for defending national dignity and sovereignty and achieving the prosperity of the country.

Referring to the successes made by the Guinean people in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country under the slogan "Let us build an independent national economy with our own labour and resources," the article continues:

Externally pursuing the nonaligned policy, the government of the Republic of Guinea supports and encourages the struggle of the people against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and liberation.

The Korean people rejoice over and hail all the successes made by the Guinean people in the struggle to achieve the independent development of the country and build a new life.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are developing day by day.

The Guinean Government and people always express firm support to and solidarity with our people in the just cause of smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will steadily develop in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence in the future, too, the Korean people sincerely wish the Guinean people greater success in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK PAPER GREETES CYPRIOT ANNIVERSARY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 2 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON 1 October dedicated a signed article to the 18th anniversary of the independence of Cyprus.

Saying that the independence of Cyprus was an epochal event of weighty significance in the history of her people, the article extends fervent greetings to them on their independence day.

It notes that they have struggled for the building of a new life, frustrating the aggressive, divisive and subversive manoeuvres of the imperialists and colonialists.

The article goes on:

Pursuing the policy of nonalignment, the government of Cyprus struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

The government and people of Cyprus always express support and solidarity for the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country artificially divided by the foreign forces.

The Korean people who value the friendly and cooperative relations with the Cypriot people will continue to make all their efforts to further develop the relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4220

END